



## THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, August 8, 1867.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance  
or insure insertion.

### TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly or  
the supply of papers will be discontinued. The editor  
and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates  
and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

### Customs Duties on Damaged Goods.

Complaints both loud and deep have  
for some time been preferred by busi-  
ness men against a system that ob-  
tains here of collecting the full rate of  
specific duties from a certain class of  
goods when damaged, while goods  
upon which an *ad valorem* duty is  
levied are submitted, in case of  
damage, to appraisement and subject-  
ed only to a duty upon the appraised  
value. This system bears very heavily  
upon some of our importers, as will be  
evident to the reader after a moment's  
reflection: A. imports a case of cloth-  
ing or dry goods that cost in Eng-  
land \$1000, on which there is an *ad  
valorem* duty; when he comes to open  
the case he finds the goods are  
damaged. He at once demands an  
appraisement. The appraisers declare  
the value of the goods in their dam-  
aged state to be considerably less than  
their first cost. A. therefore pays  
duty on the appraised value (say \$500)  
of the article, instead of on their orig-  
inal value of \$1000. On the other  
hand, B., an importer of goods upon  
which a specific duty is charged, has  
a case of tobacco, weighing 100 pounds,  
landed on the wharf. The duty on  
tobacco is twenty-five cents per  
pound, no matter what its grade or  
condition; the importer opens his case  
and finds that a pound of tobacco is a  
pound of tobacco, and worth, under  
any circumstances, twenty-five cents.  
Is not the Customs law inequitable in  
its operation? and ought not Govern-  
ment in some way to share the loss  
with the importer? We question, in-  
deed, whether Government is a  
gainer by inflicting upon the payment  
of the full rate; for if the consignee  
of specific duty goods is made aware  
beforehand that they have sustained  
serious damage, he will, by steering  
clear of the Custom-house, suffer  
them to lie in bond at the expense of  
the Colony, or permit them to go to  
auction, where they will most likely  
not bring sufficient to reimburse the  
Government for the expense to which  
it has been put, to say nothing about  
the duty. We do not know that the  
Governor has the power to afford re-  
lief in cases of the kind; but we do  
think a statement of facts should be  
laid before His Excellency by the  
merchants, so that a clause providing  
a remedy may be sent down to the  
Council at as early a day as possible  
next winter.

### Statistics of Australia and New Zealand.

Some idea of the rapid growth in  
wealth and importance of the Aus-  
tralian Colonies and New Zealand may  
be gathered by a perusal of the follow-  
ing statistics, which we gather from a  
recent work on those countries. The  
Australian Colonies, together with  
New Zealand, are six in number, with  
a population of less than two millions  
whites. They are making great com-  
mercial and agricultural progress, and  
there is some talk of their confeder-  
ation after the manner of the Union  
of the British North American Col-  
onies. From late files of papers pub-  
lished at Melbourne, the capital of  
Victoria, we learn that the value of  
the imports of these Australian Col-  
onies in the year 1865 reached £35,000,-  
000, while their exports amounted to  
something over £30,000,000. This in-  
cludes intercolonial trade. The Colony  
of Victoria contributes far the largest  
amount of these totals. Its imports  
for that year were £12,257,537, and its  
exports £13,150,748. Now South  
Wales comes next, with imports of  
nearly £10,000,000 and exports of a  
little over £8,000,000. New Zealand  
is third on the list, its imports being  
£5,594,977 and its exports £3,113,218.  
Then follow, in order, South Australia,  
Queensland, Tasmania. The mineral  
and agricultural resources of the col-  
onies are important. Within the last  
sixteen years Victoria and New South  
Wales have produced a supply of gold  
amounting in value to £10,000,000.  
New South Wales produced nearly  
5,000,000 tons of coal, and the coal  
fields North and South of the port of  
Sydney are said to be inexhaustible.  
New Zealand has within a few years  
risen to an important position as a  
producer of gold and wool. South  
Australia has within ten years past  
exported copper to the value of nearly  
£5,000,000, and her agricultural re-  
sources are of vast extent and richness.  
Queensland is rich in grazing  
lands and minerals, and has besides  
begun to cultivate both cotton and  
sugar with success. Tasmania pro-  
duces wool, grain and timber, and  
carries on an active business in whale  
fishing. The total tonnage of vessels

arriving at Australian ports (including  
those of New Zealand) in the year  
1865 was close upon two millions,  
while the tonnage of vessels departing  
was a little more than that amount.  
Statistics are given as to the number  
of domestic animals in the country,  
which show an astonishing increase.  
In the year 1825 there were in the  
whole of Australia only about 6000  
horses, 134,519 head of horned cattle,  
and 237,632 sheep. In 1865 there  
were over half a million of horses, not  
far short of four million head of horned  
cattle, and between twenty-nne and  
thirty million of sheep.

### Amusing.

FROM HERALD'S COLLEGE.—The papers  
are parading the fact that her Majesty has  
conferred on Sir Benjamin Guinness the her-  
editary right to bear supporters in the family  
arms, "a distinction," so say our contemporaries,  
"limited, except in special cases, to peers  
of the realm." We can see nothing wonderful  
in this—sovereigns, of course, take precedence  
of peers of the realm, but sovereigns  
are inferior in value to guineas—besides,  
the community have long been the stoutest  
supporters of the great Guinesses.—*Fan.*

CALIFORNIA ELUSIVENESS.—One of the de-  
fendants in a case recently decided in San  
Francisco filed his bill, scuttled, leaving his  
counsel in the lurch, but that did not trouble the counsel, who gave cause for  
his absence in the following style:—"Let the  
waves of public opinion rage, roll, roar,  
I will not desert my client even if he  
deserts me. Sir-r-r, I presume he is one of  
those men who prefer basking in the sunshiny  
slopes of the Sierra Nevada to languishing in  
the cells of the Bastile at San Quentin.  
Sir-r-r, these defendants are Ishimenes. The  
blood of their countrymen has been on every  
battle-field." At this point the counsel  
seemed to have got beyond his depth, for he  
suddenly subsided.—*New York Times.*

"I would not be a woman, for then I could  
not love her," says Montague. Lady Mary  
Montague says: "The only objection  
I have to be a man is that I should then  
have to marry a woman."

THE PROPRIETOR OF a forge, not remarkable  
for correctness of language, but who by honest  
industry had realized a comfortable inde-  
pendence, being called upon at a social meet-  
ing for a toast gave, "Success to forgery."

STRANGE ADVERTISEMENT.—A Mrs Smith,  
having lost her husband, thinks that the best  
plan is to advertise, which she does after this  
fashion:—"Lost, strayed, or stolen, an indi-  
vidual whom I, in an urgent moment of loneliness,  
was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good-looking and  
feebble individual, knowing enough, however,  
to go in when it rains, unless some good-  
looking girl offers him her umbrella.  
Answers to the name of 'Jim.' Was last  
seen in company with Julia Harris, walking  
up the plank road, looking more like a fool,  
if possible, than ever. Anybody who will  
catch the poor fellow, and bring him care-  
fully back, so that I can chastise him for  
running away, will be asked to stay to tea."  
—*American Paper.*

### DESIGNING MEN.—Architects.

If two hogheads make a pipe, how many  
will make a cigar?

"One might have heard a pin fall," is a  
proverbial expression of silence; but it has  
been eclipsed by the French phrase, "You might  
have heard the unfolding of a lady's  
cambric handkerchief."

PROVINCIAL HUMOR.—A Grass Valley  
paper amuses its readers with a most mirth-  
provoking account of a sick Celestial, who is  
now lying pale as swamp lily, from a  
"violent chill," occasioned by the ac-  
idental taking of some powerful drug. "When  
the gripes seize him," says this delicious  
humorist, "they look like a yellow ribbon tied  
into a bow knot, and his pains are extreme,  
when his extreme ends meet. Old Death is  
after him?" Now, here is power thrown  
away! Talent of this kind, which could  
render the cholera ward of a large hospital  
among the most ludicrous of spectacles,  
ought not to be confined to the Grass Valley.  
—*San Francisco News Letter.*

WHILE the Woman's Rights Convention  
was in session in Albany a horse-car was  
crowded. There entered a severe-looking  
female. An old gent rose to give her a seat.  
"Be you one of those women-righters?" he  
asked. "I be," replied the ancient. "You  
believe a woman should have all the rights  
of a man, do you?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the  
emphatic answer. "Then," said the man  
"stand up, and enjoy them like a man;" and  
she had to stand up.

A *bon mot* was heard the other day in an  
English court. Two barristers were using  
very warm words towards each other; "don't  
be afraid," said a looker on; "they are like a  
pair of scorpions, neither blade cuts the other,  
but it is dangerous work for any one that  
gets between."

A ROMANCING PARSON.—When Henry  
Ward Beecher was in the political arena we  
always thought he was given to romancing.  
That idea is now confirmed by his abandoning  
politics altogether and devoting himself to  
fiction. The change of pursuit has, we  
understand, been caused by mortification at  
his recent defeat as a constitution manger,  
and, perhaps, too, in a measure, by the refusal  
of his congregation to allow him a leave of  
absence for Captain Duncan's Jerusalem trip.  
We wish him prosperity in his new vocation.  
He has always been a capital hand in telling  
a story; and, if he can only work out the  
love passages as he touches off the humorous  
points of a narrative, his success with the  
woman will be immense.—*New York  
Herald.*

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.—The  
Hamburg *News* relates a terrible tragedy,  
but which is scarcely to be credited from its  
atrocious. In the course of last summer a  
whole family, named Timm-Tude, residing  
near that city, was murdered, and the  
only member who survived—one of the sons  
—was arrested on suspicion. No conclusive  
evidence was found against him, but he was  
kept in confinement, and has at length con-  
fessed. He says he planned the affair solely  
to become the heir to the whole property,  
and describes his proceedings thus:—"On the  
day he had fixed upon, all the family but the  
son lay well out; but towards evening one  
of his brothers returned fagged with his  
day's work, and, lying down in the stable,  
went to sleep. The assailant killed him  
with the blow of an axe, and concealed his  
body under some straw. Shortly after, all  
the family returned and went to bed.  
Waiting till they were all asleep, the  
murderer returned to the stable, and, making a  
noise as if a horse had got loose, one of the  
other young men came down to secure it.  
He suffered the same fate as his brother.  
The same ruse was repeated, and the third  
brother fell a victim to the fatal weapon.  
Then ascending to his father's bed-room, he  
killed him in his sleep. The mother and  
sister, who were not yet gone to bed, hearing  
a noise, entered the room, and tried to seize  
his arms, but he killed the mother with a  
single blow. The sister struggled with him,  
and when her body was discovered 34  
wounds were found on it. The servant had  
been roused by the cries of the woman, and,  
coming to their aid, shared the same fate.  
The murderer then searched the pockets of all  
the victims, in order, as he expressed it,  
"not to be robbed."

## By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

#### Mexico.

GALVESTON, August 5.—The steamer from  
Brazos brings intelligence that Juarez has is-  
sued an address complimenting the Mexicans  
for preserving their liberty and achieving the  
independence of the Republic. An election  
for President is ordered to take place imme-  
diately. The country is divided into six  
military districts. Castillo is sentenced to  
be shot.

NEW ORLEANS, August 5.—An arrival from  
Vera Cruz brings reports that Admiral  
Palmer and staff have gone to Mexico to de-  
mand the person of Santa Anna and induce  
the Liberals to give up the body of Maximil-  
ian. The presidential election in Mexico  
was progressing peacefully.

#### Canada.

PETROLIA, C.W., August 5.—A fire on  
Saturday night destroyed ten wells. The  
loss is \$80,000.

#### Cuba.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Great preparations  
were making at Havana to celebrate the  
laying of the Cuban cable.

#### Eastern States.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Pierpont spoke the  
entire day in the Suratt case and concludes  
to-morrow. The case will then go to the  
jury.

#### Europe.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Council of War  
is now being held in Russia between the  
staffs of the Russian armies under the Presi-  
dency of the Czar himself. Plans of a cam-  
paign, suggested by the probable coalition  
between France and other States, are under  
consideration. It is further asserted that  
Prussia is about to begin a movement imme-  
diately before France can get into an atti-  
tude. Russia inclines to a postponement,  
which, however, does not render the strife  
less inevitable.

The Cork *Examiner*, of July, says there is  
every indication of war between France and  
Prussia.

#### California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.—The steamship  
Active, from Victoria, arrived this morning.  
Arrived, August 5.—Barb Gold Hunter, 8  
days from Port Madison.

### THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

### PERRY DAVIS'

### VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The Greatest Family Medicine of the age

Taken internally, it cures sudden colds,  
coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility,  
nursy sore mouth, canker, liver complaint,  
dyspepsia or indigestion, cramp and pain in  
the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic,  
Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery,  
APPLIED EXTERNALLY, cures felon, boils  
and other sores, severe burns and scalds, cuts,  
bruises and sprains, swelled joints, ringworm  
and tetter, broken breasts, frost-bitten feet and  
chilblains, toothache, pain in the face, neuralgia  
and rheumatism. It is a sure REMEDY FOR  
Aches and CHILLS AND FEVER.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Election of New Directors, to supply the places of  
those who have been elected in terms of the Company's  
Acts of Parliament, followed. The Establishment was  
then constituted as follows for the ensuing year:

GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queens-  
berry, K. G.

DEPUTY.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P.

GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queens-  
berry, K. G.

DEPUTY.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Star of Kent, K. T.

EDINBURGH: 3 and 5 GEORGE STREET.

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Bankers.—The Bank of Scotland; The Royal Bank of  
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M. P.

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